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edge that the social sciences already possess, but which is not now sufficiently utilized. The major tasks arising out of the application of this knowledge involve the family, eugenics, the development of women's true function in the social order, the spiritualization of work, better health conditions, the social function of religion, the socialization of business, the function of nationalism and internationalism, and the reconstruction of education—all these tasks forming the "major social problems" which give the book its title.

Professor Binder attacks these problems with a sound psychology, a definite ethical viewpoint, which might be called social self-realization enlightened with biological concepts, and an informing knowledge of current social facts and tendencies. He successfully avoids the futile urging of merely utopian reforms, although his ultimate ideal is utopian enough, as any ideal should be. The book is not a new contribution to knowledge (nor does it assume to be), but rather it is an efficient presentation of the best thought on social problems now coming to self-consciousness everywhere among progressive minds. The book is intended for the untechnical reader as well as suited to the use of college classes, for which its value is enhanced by references and questions on each chapter in the appendix.

JAY WILLIAM HUDSON.

University of Missouri.

NEW BOOKS

ANTHONY, K. *The endowment of motherhood.* (New York: Huebsch. 1920. Pp. 75. 50c.)

BERRY, R. A. and PORTEUS, S. D. *Intelligence and social valuation, a practical method for the diagnosis of mental deficiency and other forms of social inefficiency.* (Vineland, N. J.: The Training School. 1920. Pp. 100.)

BROGLIE, C. *Die soziale Frage.* (Dresden: Globus-Verlag. 1920. Pp. 96.)

BURY, J. B. *The idea of progress; an inquiry into its origin and growth.* (New York: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. 377. \$5.50.)

CLEMENT, I. *Visualizing citizenship.* Special report no. 4. (New York: Municipal Reference Library. 1920. Pp. 25.)

COX, H. *Economic liberty.* (New York: Longmans. 1920. Pp. vii, 263. \$2.75.)

Emphasizes the virtue of economic liberty and urges that where

restraint is needed it be undertaken by the "persuasive power of the individual conscience" rather than by the power of the state. Among the topics discussed are the ethics of property, the ethics of socialism, the right to work, the basis of free trade, and nationalization. Several of the chapters have been previously published in magazines, and more particularly in the *Edinburgh Review*.

DABNEY, A. D. *Liquor prohibition*. (Charlottesville, Va.: Michie Co. 1920. Pp. lvi, 477. \$6.)

DRACHSLER, J. *Democracy and assimilation: the blending of immigrant heritages in America*. (New York: Macmillan. \$2.75.)

ELLWOOD, C. A. *The social problem: a reconstructive analysis*. Revised edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1919. Pp. xii, 289. \$1.75.)

The original edition of Professor Ellwood's illuminating contribution to the study of the problem of living together in human society is so familiar to all those interested in the social sciences that a review of the new issue may be confined to comments on those particular features which are new.

The most important of these is the introduction of an additional chapter on The Educational Element in the Social Problem. This is a logical step, since the whole volume leads up to the climactic conclusion that the solution of the social problem lies almost entirely in education, which, nevertheless, was dismissed with very brief consideration in the first edition. Naturally, the sort of education which the author regards as particularly pertinent for the purpose in question is education in the social sciences. He points out that the orthodox education of the past has strikingly ignored the necessity of widespread knowledge on the most important facts of life—those connected with the living together of men in human societies. He observes that one probable reason for this has been the fear that such knowledge, if acquired, "might work merely to maintain an established social order or even to sanction abuses of power," but regards this fear as groundless in a society where both the political organization and the education itself are fully democratic. He also emphasizes the conviction that if sociological education is to be effective it must be something more than merely scientific, in the old-fashioned sense of the word; it must include the inculcation of social ideals and the development of the spirit to cherish and attain these ideals. In other words, it must have a moral as well as an intellectual content. But the moral ideas must rest firmly on the basis of established fact. The central ideal must be that of service.

Other minor changes are the alteration of the subtitle from "A Constructive Analysis" to "A Reconstructive Analysis," (obviously to fit the new era), a rewriting of the passage on a League of Nations, and an amplification of the closing chapter to include Novicow's concept of "mutualism."

Professor Ellwood always writes sanely and with much com-

mon sense and this book can be of much service to any one who is seeking his way through the present tangle of social uncertainties.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD.

FARIES, J. C. *Three years of work for handicapped men.* (New York: Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, 101 East 23d St. 1920. Pp. 95.)

GODDARD, H. H. *Human efficiency and levels of intelligence.* (Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press. 1920. Pp. vii, 128. \$1.60.)

"When one contemplates the enormous proportion of misfits that must exist in the industrial world and that such misfits mean discontent and unhappiness for the employee, one can but wonder how much of the present unrest in such circles is due to this fact. A man who is doing work that is well within the capacity of his intelligence and yet that calls forth all his ability is apt to be happy and contented, and it is very difficult to disturb any such person by any kind of agitation." In other statements, as well as this, Dr. Goddard points out the social nature of the problems of human efficiency. Although the book is not primarily written for business executives, it forces the business man to the recognition of his need of a social philosophy. For him there are also many valuable deductions if he reads with a practical imagination: economic losses through mental misfits; frequent changes of position by low grades; the development of socialistic, rather than social, ideas; the mental problems in the personnel department and in the business training school; and the general value of intelligence tests. Dr. Goddard writes in the same direct and clear manner which characterizes his other books, *Feeble-mindedness*, *The Kallikak Family*, and *The Criminal Imbecile*. In the present volume Dr. Goddard keeps a bit more aloof from reference to the instincts than in his previous books. The executive will not wish to neglect the instinctive side of life, because even though the instincts may be, as Goddard contends, somewhat under control of the intelligence, they nevertheless play a large part in industry and urgently need to be understood. All who are interested in the human equation in industry will, therefore, be grateful for this happy trilogy, Tead's *Instincts in Industry*, Parker's *The Casual Laborer and Other Essays*, and Goddard's *Human Efficiency and Levels of Intelligence*.

CHARLES LEONARD STONE.

GOVE, G. and HEYDECKER, W. D. *Chamber of Commerce housing development.* (New York: American City Bureau. 1920.)

HART, J. K. *Community organization.* (New York: Macmillan. 1920. \$3.25.)

HILL, D. S. *Introduction to vocational education, a statement of facts and principles related to the vocational aspects of education below college grade.* (New York: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. 483.)

- HUDSON, J. W. *The college and new America*. (New York: Appleton. 1920. Pp. xi, 202. \$2.)
- KNOWLES, M. *Industrial housing*. (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1920. Pp. 408. \$5.)
- LEREDDE. *L'organisation de la lutte contre la syphilis*. (Paris: Musée Social. 1920. Pp. 22.)
- PATRICK, G. W. *The psychology of social reconstruction*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1920.)
- PHELAN, J. *Readings in rural sociology*. (New York: Macmillan. 1920.)
- QUEEN, S. A. *The passing of the county jail; individualization of misdemeanants through a unified correctional system*. (Menasha, Wis.: Banta. 1920. Pp. 156. \$1.50.)
- RAPPARD, W. E. *La Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge*. (Paris: Musée Social. 1920. Pp. 25.)
- REEVE, S. A. *Modern economic tendencies*. (New York: Dutton. 1920.)
- ROSENBLATT, B. A. *Social Zionism*. (New York: American Jewish Weekly, 75 Fifth Ave. 1919. Pp. 151. 75c.)
- SCHOOLING, W. *Value for money. The influence of wise spending on national prosperity*. (London: Pitman. 1920. Pp. 56. 2s. 6d.)
- SEGSWORTH, W. E. *Retaining Canada's disabled soldiers*. (Ottawa: Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment. 1920. Pp. 193.)
- TAYLOR, C. C. *The social survey, its history and method*. (Columbia, Mo.: Univ. Missouri. 1919. Pp. 91.)
- TOLSTOY, L. *A great iniquity*. The Freeman pamphlets. (New York: Huebsch. 1920. Pp. 38. 25c.)
- WIGMORE, J. H. *Problems of law*. (New York: Scribner. 1920. Pp. 136.)

Contains three lectures: Problems of law's evolution; Problems of the law's mechanism in America; Problems of world-legislation and America's share therein.

- WOOD, E. E. *The housing of the unskilled wage earner. America's next problem*. (New York: Macmillan. 1919. Pp. 7, 321.)

After examining the reports of housing conditions in various American cities, Mrs. Wood deals with the restrictive housing legislation of American states and cities, and with examples of model housing by limited dividend companies, employers of labor, and chambers of commerce. This is followed by an examination of governmental aid to housing in European countries and an examination of the beginnings of similar undertakings in this country, which are discussed under the heading "constructive housing legislation."

The objections to such legislation are briefly considered, and the book closes with an outline of a "comprehensive housing policy" for the United States, advocating the establishment of a national housing commission, the utilization of various funds for housing loans, the establishment of state housing and town planning boards. In general, Mrs. Wood's method is to state her problem briefly and then to give illustrations classified geographically, citing her references with some care.

The treatment of the subject is uneven. A large amount of work has evidently gone into the preparation of this volume and considerable literature has been examined and quoted. As a compilation, the book is unquestionably useful, as it makes quotations from a large number of reports which are not accessible to most students of this subject. Equally important documents to which Mrs. Wood apparently did not have access are, however, omitted. Foreign literature is apparently known to Mrs. Wood chiefly at second-hand. Her treatment of housing conditions in this country is not discriminating; for example, it includes a third-rate study in Texas, and excludes the much more detailed, scientific, and original studies by Carol Aronovici. The housing history is also decidedly uneven, omitting, for example, from the history of housing in Boston the admirable studies by Dwight Porter in 1887 and by H. K. Estabrook in 1900. The information on model tenements is much of it antiquated, no attempt apparently having been made to get the latest reports where only old reports are available in the libraries consulted by the author. The book is apparently addressed to housing reformers, and assumes the "welfare point of view." Some parts of the book will be intelligible only to members of the National Housing Association. For the above reasons, it would be valueless as a means of convincing chambers of commerce or legislative bodies of the importance of the measures advocated.

In spite of the above limitations and in spite of the author's failure to define some of the most important aspects of the housing movement and to treat the subject in its economic aspects, this book will have value to members of local housing improvement associations in this country as a compendium of information on the methods of housing reform which prevailed before the war.

JAMES FORD.

WOODBURY, R. M. *Industrial instability of child workers. A study of employment-certificate records in Connecticut.* (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1920. Pp. 86.)

Child-welfare programs. Study outlines for the use of clubs and classes. (Washington: Children's Bureau. 1920. Pp. 35.)

The church and industrial reconstruction; report of the committee on the war and the religious outlook. (New York: Association Press. 1920. Pp. 296. \$2.)

Housing. Schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health by local

- authorities and public utility societies up to the 27th of March, 1920.* (London: H. M. Stationery Office. 1920. 1s.)
- Juvenile delinquency: a selected bibliography.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1920. Pp. 3. 10c.)
- Report of the United States Housing Corporation. Vol. 1, Organization, policies, transactions.* United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1920. Pp. 391.)
- Standard statistics of prostitution, gonorrhea, syphilis.* (New York: American Social Hygiene Assoc. 1920. Pp. 22. 10c.)
- Problems of population and parenthood; being the second report of and the chief evidence taken by the commission, 1918-1920.* (New York: Dutton. 1920. Pp. 423. \$10.)

Insurance and Pensions

NEW BOOKS

- BARBOUR, R. P. *The agents key to fire insurance, concise and helpful information for agents and brokers regarding essentials of the business; includes a comprehensive collection of modern forms.* (New York: Spectator Co. 1920. Pp. iv, 321.)
- DINGMAN, H. H. *Practical suggestions for the life insurance salesman.* (Syracuse: Author, Eastwood Sta. 1919. Pp. 142. \$2.)
- FACKLER, E. B. *Notes on life insurance, the theory of life insurance practically explained; an elementary treatise on the principles governing life insurance, and their technical application.* (New York: Spectator Co. 1920. Pp. 205.)
- GROS, F. *L'assurance: son sens historique et social.* (Paris: Bureau d'Organisation Economique, 124 rue de Provence. 1920. Pp. 312.)
- HOFFMAN, F. L. *Failure of German compulsory health insurance; a war revelation.* (Newark, N. J.: Prudential Press. Pp. 20.)
- HOFFMAN, F. L. *More facts and fallacies of compulsory health insurance.* Index. Revised, final edition. (Newark, N. J.: Prudential Press. Pp. 200.)
- HOFFMAN, F. L. *Occupational diseases and their compensation, with special reference to anthrax and miners' lung diseases.* Revised and enlarged. (Newark, N. J.: Prudential Press. Pp. 45.)
- HUEBNER, S. S. *Marine insurance.* (New York: Appleton. 1920. Pp. xiv, 265. \$3.)
- MARRIN, O. A. *The standard fire insurance policy; three lectures.* (New York: Insurance Soc. of N. Y. Pp. 38.)
- NEWSHOLME, A. *Public health and insurance: American addresses.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1920. Pp. xiv, 270.)